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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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A Review of the present State of the WAR *between the* RUSSIANS *and* TURKS.

THE War between the Ruſſians and Turks has been the chief Object that has agitated the Continent of Europe during the Courſe of the Year paſt. The many Diſaſters that have attended the Armies of the contending Parties are known with Certainty only to thoſe who are principally engaged in the Conteſt. We are happily too far removed from the Scenes of Action to be able to confirm the Truth, or deteſt the Falſity, of thoſe Reports that have been circulated by the Friends or Enemies of the belligerant Powers. Many Skirmiſhes daily happen in the Conduct of an extenſive War, ſometimes to the Advantage of one Party, and ſometimes to that of the other; but it is by attending to the great Events, and to the Conſequences that follow, the Progreſs that is made in an Enemy's Country, and the Ground that is maintained, that we can form a Judgment of the preſent State of Things.

When it is conſidered that vaſt Treaſures are neceſſary for the Maintenance of ſo many Armies as her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia has now on Foot in her Enemies Country, and how difficult it muſt be to tranſport warlike Stores, Ammunition, Proviſions, and Carriages, to Armies ſo remote from each other, all Europe muſt ſtand aſtoniſhed at the Greatneſs of an Empire that is equal to ſuch Undertakings, and at the Vaſtneſs of thoſe Reſources that can ſupport ſuch a Profuſion of Wealth as has been expended, and at the ſame Time ſupply ſuch an incredible Loſs of Men as have periſhed by the Sword, by Peſtilence, and by Famine, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War.

The ſecret Motives by which her Imperial Majeſty might be led to involve her Country in a Conteſt with the Ottoman Power, at a Time when ſhe was endeavouring to eſtabliſh the religious Liberties of a neighbouring Kingdom upon a firm and equitable Foundation, are not eaſily to be penetrated.

Thoſe who pretend to ſee far into the Policy of Princes attribute her eagerneſs to engage in foreign Wars to her Solicitude for the Preſervation of domeſtick Peace. The Revolutions of Empires are eaſily accompliſhed, when Men of active Spirits are at Leiſure to form Combinations, and to carry their Projects into Execution. The ſeveral Revolutions that have happened in Ruſſia, without diſturbing the Tranquillity of the Empire, give Colour to this Conjecture.

But there are other Politicians, who, perhaps, with better Reaſon, aſcribe the Origin of the preſent War to the Jealouſy of the Turks, and to the Intrigues of the Enemies of Ruſſia; who, envious of her growing Power, judged her Embarraſſment with Poland a favourable Opportunity to check her Ambition, and put a ſudden Stop to the Progreſs of her increaſing Greatneſs.

The formidable Power of this Infant Empire, it muſt be owned, was never ſo conſpicuous as in the Diſpoſitions and Arrangements of the preſent War. Who can eſtimate the Immenſity of a State that can ſend ſo many Armies againſt her Enemies, and at the ſame Time retain ſuch a Strength at home as to ſecure her Frontiers againſt foreign Invaſions! Her Imperial Majeſty had, during the Campaign of 1770, an Army on the Wolga to protect her Dominions from the Utemſi Tartars, who, acknowledging no Subjection to any Power, are ready to fall upon their Neighbours whenever an Opportunity offers to favour their Incurſions. She had another upon the Don, to keep up a Communication with the Black Sea, and to watch the Motions of the Turks on that Quarter. A third Army was employed in the Siege of Bender, a Fortreſs made famous by the Retreat of Charles the twelfth of Sweden, after the Loſs of the Battle of Pultowa, the Conqueſt of which has opened the Paſſage of the Neiſter, and ſecured a Retreat for her Troops in Caſe of a Defeat by the Turks. A fourth Army, the moſt formidable of all, croſſed the Neiſter in 1769, and wintered in the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, with a View to take the Field early in the Spring.

General Count Romanzow, who commanded in chief, after ſuffering innumerable Hardſhips from Sickneſs, Want of Proviſions, Carriages, and military Stores, at length aſſembled his Troops; and, driving all before him, croſſed the Pruth, diſlodged the Enemy from Large, penetrated the Province of Wallachia, as far as the Borders of the Danube, and there, on the memorable firſt of Auguſt, gave Battle to the grand Turkiſh Army, conſiſting of one Hundred and fifty Thouſand of their beſt Troops, commanded by the Viziar in Perſon, over whom he obtained a complete Victory.

A fifth Army is ſaid to have been no leſs ſucceſsful on the ſide of Circaſſian Tartary, between the Black and Caſpian Seas. This Army, commanded by Count Tottleben, having paſſed Mount Caucaſus, entered Georgia, where, having met with little Oppoſition, the whole Country renounced their Dependence upon the Turks, and acknowledged her Imperial Majeſty's Sovereignty, after having taken the accuſtomed Oaths to ſecure their Submiſſion.

The Budziack Tartars, inhabiting the Banks of the Boriſthenes, have likewiſe revolted, on the late Defeats of the Turks; and if we may rely on Accounts that have not been contradicted, the Ruſſians are Maſters of all that Tract of Country along the Black Sea, from the Dnieper to the Danube.

It is not to be imagined that all theſe Conqueſts can have been obtained without conſiderable Loſs, but there is Reaſon to conclude that the Countries through which the Ruſſian Armies have paſſed have been made to contribute largely towards their Subſiſtence. It was ſaid of Charles the twelfth of Sweden, that when Fortune changed Sides at the Battle of Pultowa he was poſſeſſed of more than twenty Millions of Crowns, which he had raiſed in Contributions on the miſerable Inhabitants of the Towns through which he had marched his Army. Perhaps an Example ſo flattering to the Views of great Commanders has not been ſuffered to paſs, on the preſent Occaſion, without being copied. The immenſe Booty that fell into the Hands of the Ruſſians at the Battle of the Danube could only ſupply the Conquerors with a few Weeks Subſiſtence. When that was expended, the Country muſt be ranſacked to furniſh the Remainder.

Wallachia and Moldavia are fruitful Provinces, abounding with Corn, Cattle, and Fiſh; but the Ravages of War had almoſt depopulated the open Country, many of the Inhabitants of which fled upon the firſt Approach of the Enemy. It is the Cuſtom of thoſe Plunderers of Mankind, the Commanders of mighty Armies, to deſtroy when they depart what they cannot conſume while they ſtay, and to ſtarve thoſe by whoſe Subſtance their Troops have been enabled to live. The Turks, who firſt entered Wallachia, left the Inhabitants deſtitute, leſt they ſhould ſupply the Army of the Ruſſians with Proviſions. On the contrary, Count Romanzow found it his Intereſt to offer them Protection, and promiſed Rewards to thoſe that had fled who ſhould return and cultivate their Lands. The Inhabitants, who are moſtly Greeks, relying upon his good Faith, to the Number of thirty Thouſand, came back, and again took Poſſeſſion of their Farms, by which the Ruſſian Army has been ſaved from Famine, and the poor Farmers from Ruin.

The Cruelties that have been committed during this bloody depopulating War almoſt ſurpaſs Belief. In Poland, where the War began, whole Towns were put to the Sword in cold Blood, without the leaſt Appearance of Oppoſition; but as this was done on a religious Account, thoſe who ſuffered had the Conſolation of dying Martyrs to the *true Faith*. It often, indeed, happened, that thoſe who were the Murderers one Day were the Martyrs the next; and theſe too, like the former, conſoled themſelves, in the Agonies of Death, that they had been *the Champions of the Lord*. Happy it is for the Zealot, that, whether he is bent to deſtroy, or is himſelf devoted to Deſtruction, he is alike gratified in what he acts and what he ſuffers. If he kills, he kills for the Lord; if he dies, he dies in the Cauſe of God.

But how tragical ſoever the Scenes were that Poland exhibited they fell very far ſhort of the Horrours that depopulated the Morea. On the firſt Appearance of the Ruſſian Succours, the Greeks, who had long groaned under the tyrannical Yoke of the haughty Ottomans, aſſumed, for a Moment, the Appearance of the manly Bravery of their renowned Anceſtors, and fell upon their Oppreſſors with all the Violence of vindictive Rage; but their firſt Attacks diſcovered the womanly Spirit by which they were inſpired, they fell furiouſly on all the Turks they could maſter, and maſſacred, without Diſtinction, Men, Women, and Babes at the Breaſt. Their boaſted Victories were the frantick Exploits of enraged Madneſs; and not the deliberate Enterpriſes of Men determined to die or ſhake off their Bondage; but while the Panick that had ſeized the Enemy prevailed, they ſeemed to carry all before them. Town after Town was either ſurpriſed or abandoned, and all who were ſo unhappy as to fall into their Hands were ſlaughtered without Mercy. The few Ruſſians that accompanied them in their horrible Exploits were unable to reſtrain their Fury, or eſtabliſh any regular Diſcipline amongſt them. At length, Fortune, that had favoured their firſt Onſet, changed Sides; an Army of thirty Thouſand Turks, haſtily drawn together from the neighbouring Iſles, appeared on a ſudden, and ſurpriſed the ſtrong City of Patraſſo, that had juſt fallen into the Hands of the Inſurgents, and in which their main Body was aſſembled. In a Moment their Courage failed them; unable to make any Defence, they abandoned themſelves to Deſpair, and whole Families ſlew one another, to avoid falling into the Hands of their incenſed Conquerors.

Of all the Multitudes who had poſſeſſed the City, not one of the Inſurgents were ſuffered to eſcape. The Carnage was dreadful; and as an Example of greater Terrour, the City was ſet on Fire, and thoſe who had ſecreted themſelves from the Sword periſhed in the Flames.

The frighted Inſurgents every Where took the Alarm, and fled to the Mountains with the greateſt Precipitation, abandoning their Ruſſian Allies to the Fate of War. Men accuſtomed to Diſcipline are ſeldom diſpirited at a Reverſe of Fortune. It is upon ſuch Occaſions that true Courage diſtinguiſhes the veteran Soldier from the raw undiſciplined Inſurgent. A Handful of Ruſſian Infantry, ſupported by a contemptible Train of Artillery, but headed by an experienced Leader, maintained their Ground againſt the whole Army of new raiſed Turks.

Their Numbers being few at firſt, were leſſened by the Victories they gained; till at length the few that remained fought their Way to Navarino, where they were received under Cover of their Fleet.

The Turks were now again in Poſſeſſion of the Morea, except a few Ports that were occupied by the Ruſſians, and they every Where retaliated upon the Greeks the Cruelties committed upon the true Muſſulmen.

Things were in this Situation by Land when the Turkiſh Fleet paſſed the Dardanelles, and appeared in Sight before San Severino. A bloody Combat ſoon enſued, in which both Admirals, being cloſely engaged, their Ships blew up at one and the ſame Inſtant; the Ruſſian Admiral Spiritow, with twenty four of his Crew, were providentially ſaved. The Engagement became general; the Turks were worſted, and fled to Port; where, in the Night, their Fleet, conſiſting of more than thirty Sail, twelve of which were capital Ships, from ninety ſix to eighty Guns each, were almoſt all burnt, by the ſkilful Diſpoſition of ſome Fireſhips haſtily fitted up, and properly directed for that Purpoſe.

Of their whole Number only one ſixty four Gun Ship, and a few Gallies, eſcaped the Flames, and fell into the Hands of the Ruſſians. The Crews took to their Boats, and moſt of them reached the Shore, where they immediately ſet out, and travelled by Land to Places of greater Safety, committing the moſt horrid Outrages upon the poor Greeks, wherever they fell in their Way.

By this fortunate Blow the Ruſſians became Maſters of the Archipelago. They have till lately been employed in diſtreſſing the Enemy's Trade, ſeizing the Proviſions deſtined for Conſtantinople, and exacting Tribute from the Iſles wherever they have Power to compel Obedience.

On the Approach of Winter, they have, as the laſt Letters inform us, found it neceſſary to quit the Archipelago, and take Shelter at Port Mahon; where they are ſupplied not only with Proviſions and military Stores, but with every Convenience to careen and refit their Ships, with Hoſpitals for their Sick, and a Market for their Captures.

But the grand Project which the Empreſs is ſaid to have in View is not yet ripe for Execution. This Project, the Foundation of which was laid by Peter the great, when he cauſed forty Ships of the Line to be built on the Black Sea, her preſent Imperial Majeſty has ſtill in Contemplation. It is by Means of this Junction of her Fleets and Armies at the Thracian Boſphorus that ſhe propoſes to accompliſh the Conqueſt of Conſtantinople. The Project is great, but not impracticable.

We have already followed the Ruſſian General Romanzow to the Borders of the Danube, at the Head of a victorious Army, flushed with Conqueſt; and have left them in Poſſeſſion of two fruitful Provinces, with his Enemies flying every Where before him. The ſame Succeſs that has attended him on his March through a waſte Tract of Country, almoſt depopulated by Plague and Famine, may conduct him to the Walls of Conſtantinople in another Campaign, through a Country abounding with every Neceſſary that can be wiſhed.

From the Banks of the Danube to Adrianople is ſcarce a March of one Hundred and fifty Miles, from Adrianople to Conſtantinople not more than one Hundred. Thus, at this very Hour, the Difficulties are ſeemingly leſs that are to come than thoſe that have been already ſurmounted. We now ſee a victorious Army, that has traverſed a Thouſand Miles, reckoning from the Capital of Ruſſia to the Banks of the Danube, within two Hundred and fifty Miles of their deſtined Enterpriſe, with every Town of Strength in their Rear in Poſſeſſion; we ſee a triumphant Fleet within a few Days Sail of the threatened Port, without a Ship to oppoſe their Paſſage; and we behold the Turks every Where diveſted of their tributary Provinces, or deſerted by them. Egypt, we are told, has already revolted; Georgia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, are ſubdued; the Budziack Tartars have acknowledged the Sovereignty of her Imperial Majeſty; and all Greece is ready to ſhake off the Turkiſh Yoke, whenever a favourable Opportunity offers to ſecure them Protection. What then is there to prevent the grand Project from being carried into Execution, but the Oppoſition of an already routed Army, that fights under the Panick of an ancient Prophecy, *that their Empire ſhall be overthrown by a Power from the North.*

LONDON, *June* 1.

THE following are the Particulars relative to the indecent Behaviour of the Perſon who ſtruck his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry. The Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, the Princes William, Henry, &c. were at Play in one of the Apartments; and the Head of one of their Drums being out, the young Gentlemen prevailed on the Attendant to get into the Drum Hoop, that they might draw her about. Prince Henry, who is full of Humour, contrived to throw her down; when ſhe, in her fooliſh Reſentment, flung him againſt the Wainſcot. The King was told of it, who ordered her to go to St. James's, and remain there till Lady Charlotte Finch came to Town, as his Majeſty did not chooſe to interfere in ſuch Matters. On Lady Charlotte's Arrival ſhe examined into Particulars; when another of the Attendants ſaid, that the Perſon accuſed did not ſtrike the Prince. The Prince of Wales being preſent, ſaid, Pray Mrs. —— do not aſſert any ſuch Thing, you know ſhe did ſtrike my Brother; but you are both Scotch Women, and will ſay any Thing to protect each other. His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer occaſioned much Diverſion.

A Scheme is on Foot; and it is ſaid that ſeveral Gentlemen have already ſubſcribed to it, for forming an extenſive experimental Farm: Every new Method of Cultivation that any Perſon propoſes, which carries with it the leaſt Probability of Succeſs, is here to have a fair Trial, and the Event of every Experiment is to be annually publiſhed.

Part of a Letter from the Highlands of Scotland, *dated May* 24.

"The great Number of Men enliſted in this Country during the late War induced me to come here about five Months ago, certain, as I thought, of one Hundred at leaſt; but the People in Scotland are become as knowing as in England. Though countenanced by the Gentlemen of the Country, I have only got two very young Lads. I have converſed with many of them, and find their Averſion to the Service to be cauſed by the Information of their Friends, who had been Soldiers laſt War. They ſay it is impoſſible to exiſt on the ſmall Pay; that after a War they are diſmiſſed at a great Diſtance from Home, and only ſeven or eight Shillings given them to carry them on their Journey. In Caſe of another War, Men will not be got, unleſs Something to the Purpoſe is done for the private Soldiers."

In the laſt War an ingenious Frenchman ſo far improved *upon the Cork Jacket* as to make a *Cork Horſe*, on which he intended to ſet Fire to a Fleet of Ships at Portſmouth. He performed ſeveral extraordinary Feats upon it in the Baſon at Dunkirk; from whence, in full Confidence of Succeſs, he went to Sea. But God overthrew both Horſe and Rider in the Sea; the former was found next Day on the Shore, the latter never more was heard of. The Horſe is ſtill to be ſeen at Dunkirk, but the French are both aſhamed and unwilling to make a Show of it.

June 6. A Gentleman has ſent us a faithful Tranſlation of the Chancellor Maupeouy's Speech to the Officers of the new Court of Juſtice in Paris, which he thinks may be an Entertainment to ſome of our Readers, as it may ſerve to ſhow the Idea the King of France had of the Duty of the late Parliament, and of the Extent of their Juriſdiction; and likewiſe ſets exact Bounds to the Duty of the preſent Courts of Juſtice eſtabliſhed in their Room.

The Speech of the Chancellor MAUPEOUY *to the Preſidents and other Judges of the new Courts, eſtabliſhed in Lieu of the late Court of Parliament.*

GENTLEMEN,

"His Majeſty depoſes in your Hands the moſt noble and the moſt eſſential Portion of his Power. Judges of his People, he truſts you with the Care of watching over the Maintenance of publick Order, and of keeping his Subjects under the Dominion of the Laws, in Order to ſecure to them that Liberty which exiſts only with the Laws, and only periſhes with them. But this Authority which he imparts to you would annihilate itſelf if you ſhould miſtake the Source of it, and Juſtice would ceaſe to be placed in your Hands if you were a Moment to forget that it was the Juſtice of the King, not your own.

"Seated upon the firſt Tribunal of Juſtice, you will always render to the King, who placed you there, the moſt pure and faithful Homage; and to the People you will give an Example of that Submiſſion you ſhall exact from them. You will not be, however, the blind and paſſive Inſtruments of an abſolute Will; his Majeſty would diſdain a ſlavish Obedience, and would remove from him Magiſtrates who wanted Courage to tell him the Truth. He will reign only by the Laws, and he would diſavow even the Laws themſelves if they diſappointed his Views, and proved to be hurtful to his People.

"After having formed them in the Secrecy of his Wiſdom, he will hearken to your Counſel. You will depoſe in his Breaſt your Uneaſineſſes and Fears, the Wiſhes and the Wants of his Subjects; but, more ambitious of doing good than of appearing to deſire it, you will never give your Remonſtrances a publick Divulgation, which they ought never to receive.

"If higher Views, and the Neceſſity of the Empire, do not permit his Majeſty to yield to your Supplications, you will remember that the Duty of advertiſing the ſupreme Authority is not the Right of oppoſing it; that if the Throne is not exempt from being ſurpriſed into a Miſtake; the pureſt Zeal doth not guard you from Errour, and that Parliaments have ſometimes refuſed their Suffrage to Laws which have conſtituted the Happineſs of the People.

"In ſhort, you will never forget that the Functions of your Office are a Debt from which you cannot free yourſelves, and you will know to ſtop at the Point where Firmneſs ends and Obedience begins. Reaſon and the Laws place Bounds to your Reſiſtance, but the Goodneſs of the King places none to your Petitions. You will always have a free Acceſs to the Throne, whilſt your Actions are dictated by Reſpect and Submiſſion; and his Majeſty will remember, like Henry the great, how to command like a Sovereign and relent like a Father.

"Theſe, Gentlemen, are to be your Sentiments, your Principles, and your Duties; they muſt be engraven on your Hearts, they always were in thoſe of true Magiſtrates. Never have they been fulfilled but the publick Felicity hath been impaired, and their Perpetuity will be the Pledge of the Safety of the Throne and of the Proſperity of the State."

An Attendant belonging to a very great Lady has been lately diſmiſſed in Diſgrace; ſhe is, however, to be allowed fifty Pounds a Year for Life.

When the firſt Report of Lady Ligonier's Infidelity was carried to the Queen's Palace, their Majeſties were at Cards with the Dutcheſs of Ancaſter. The King, who ſincerely loves Lord Ligonier, was much affected with the News; on which her Majeſty obſerved, that it was no Wonder ſuch Things happened, when the greateſt Encouragement was given to Places which were only calculated to increaſe female Licentiouſneſs (alluding to a certain Place of polite Entertainment.) Her Majeſty then turned to the Dutcheſs of Ancaſter, and ſaid, "and there is the Coterie too, another pretty Place." The Dutcheſs then attempted to defend the laſt mentioned Society, but was ſtopped ſhort by her Majeſty, who ſaid, "it is a very ſilly Inſtitution (to ſay the beſt of it) my Lady Dutcheſs, and I deſire to hear no more of it."

The Reaſon of expelling a certain celebrated Parſon from Bignell's Club is particularly ſpecified, in the Club Book, in the following Manner: "Becauſe we think the Man who could coolly deliver theſe Sentiments, under his own Hand (It is true I have ſuffered the infectious Hand of a Biſhop to be waved over me, whoſe Impoſition, like the Sop given to Judas, is only a Signal for the Devil to enter; but I have eſcaped the Contagion) is every Way unworthy the Society of thoſe who profeſs the Doctrines of Chriſtianity."

A Letter from Ternate, one of the Dutch Spice Iſlands in Aſia, dated Auguſt 23d, 1770, mentions that ſince the Middle of July preceding that Iſland has fallen into a moſt deplorable State, by the Ravages occaſioned by a Volcano, which was ſucceeded by an almoſt perpetual Earthquake, the Shocks of which followed each other ſo quick that in twenty four Hours ſixty conſiderable Shocks were felt, whereby not one Houſe belonging to the Dutch Factory, or the Inhabitants, eſcaped great Damage, and even the Church. All the Inhabitants, without Exception, are obliged to quit their Houſes, and lodge under Cabins or Tents. The Governour is gone on Board the Ship Nord Nieuland, which was detained here on Purpoſe. The laſt Exploſion of the Volcano, which was a few Days before the above Date, is inexpreſſible, on Account of the Quantity of Cinders, burning Stone, and inflammatory Matter, thrown out. Since that Time, the Shocks of the Earth are diminiſhed to four or five in a Day.

The Reports concerning the State of the Garriſons at Gibraltar and in Minorca having been made in Terms by no Means to be reconciled, it has been thought adviſeable to ſend a great Perſonage, who, having applied himſelf with uncommon Aſſiduity to ſtudy the military Sciences, is eſteemed the ableſt General in Great Britain.

An Expreſs is arrived from the Princeſs of Brunſwick, to ſignify that her Royal Highneſs will not be able to viſit England this Summer, as ſhe is far advanced in her Pregnancy.

June 8. The following Converſation paſſed a few Evenings ago at a great Houſe by the Park. Their Majeſties were at Piquet, and the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnabrug in the Room. His Majeſty happened to have three Kings in his Hand, which he was going to reckon, when the Queen declared ſhe had four Knaves, which won the Game. The Prince of Wales, notwithſtanding the Game, ſaid he thought it was very hard that four Knaves ſhould beat three Kings; the Biſhop made Anſwer, that it was no Wonder, as Knaves had ſo much Power. The Prince of Wales ſaid, if that was the Caſe, he would not play at Piquet, but would learn a much prettier Game, which was to beat Knaves out of Doors.

POLLY's *Complaint.*

AS Polly Gray, the other Night,
Stood mourniful at her Stand,
She thus addreſs'd her Siſter Nymphs,
Who *ply* along the Strand:
"The Devil take the Times, for now
"I ſcarce have any *Trade*,
"Theſe Whores of Quality, I vow,
"Rún off with all our Bread."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 1.

SINCE our laſt arrived here, from the Southward, the Roſe and Beaver Men of War. The Mermaid arrived at Halifax in four Days from this Place. The Bonetta is expected here from thence. The Senegal Sloop of War, and Hope Schooner, ſailed yeſterday.

We learn from Quebec that ſeveral Attempts have lately been made, by ſome evil-minded Perſons, to ſet Fire to that City; particularly in the Night between the 6th and 7th of June laſt in the Lower Town, and on the Night following in the Upper Town, which had well nigh ſucceeded. A Reward of three Hundred Dollars is offered for the Diſcovery and Conviction of the Offenders.

The Reports we had this Week from New York of the Diſpute between two Governours, we are informed, by a Gentleman who was at the Entertainment, is groundleſs.

Auguſt 5. We learn from the Iſland of Hiſpaniola that a malignant Fever had broke out among the Inhabitants of that Iſland, whereof great Numbers died every Day.

NORTH HAVEN, *Connecticut, July* 29. Yeſterday, about Half an Hour after one o'Clock, there aroſe out of the ſouth weſt a very thick and heavy Cloud, from which terrible Flaſhes of Lightning, with heavy Thunder, iſſued with unuſual Frequency; eſpecially about forty Minutes after one there were three terrible Streams of Lightning, with heavy Thunder, almoſt one upon the Back of the other. The laſt, which was by far the moſt awful, was a Stream from the north weſt to the ſouth eaſt, which paſſed the Vane of the Meeting Houſe (perhaps at about twenty or thirty Feet Diſtance, yet ſo near as to drive it round the Spindle ſeveral Times with great Velocity) and pitched in a Tree a few Feet from the Ground, at about twenty four Rods Diſtance. Juſt by this Tree ſtood a Sabbath Day Houſe, the neareſt Corner of which was not more than five Feet from the Tree. This Houſe belonged to Captain Joſeph Pierpont, whoſe Family, with a Number of their Brethren and their Children, were preſent. Five Perſons, who all ſat upon one Bench in the Houſe, namely, Mrs. Lydia, the Wife of Captain Pierpont, Mr. Acel Brocket and his Wife, Mr. Giles Pierpont and his Wife, were all ſtruck with the Lightning. Mr. Brocket had ſeveral ſmall Holes burnt in his Shirt, about his Loins, and was conſiderably burnt himſelf, though leſs hurt than any of the others. Mr. Pierpont was ſtruck on one Side, the Lightning ran down upon the under Side of his Thigh and Leg, ſinged off the Hair, and burnt the Fleſh ſo that it appeared as red as though it had been ſcalded.

The Women were much more hurt than the Men. They were all raiſed up from their Seats by the Force of the Lightning, and then fell altogether upon the Seat, except Mr. Pierpont, who was fixed to his Seat, and could not move without Help. They were in great Diſtreſs for Breath, and their Blood ſeemed to be ſtagnated to a very great Degree; and it appeared, by Bleeding, that there was a very conſiderable Separation between the ſerous and globular Parts of the Blood. They ſhowed Signs of great Diſtreſs at firſt; and complained, as ſoon as capable of manifeſting their Diſtreſs, that they felt as if they were in the Fire. The moſt of them are now comfortable, and it is hoped that they will all ſoon recover. Mr. Giles Pierpont had two Children with him, either in the Arms of their Parents, or in the Arms of ſome of their Friends on the ſame Seat, who received no ſenſible Harm. The Houſe was full of People, but none but thoſe mentioned, who all ſat on one Seat, received any Hurt. Round the Tree ſtruck with Lightning there were three Horſes and a Colt, which were all killed inſtantly upon the Spot. There were no Signs that the Lightning ever ſo much as touched any Part of the Sabbath Day Houſe, although the People in it were ſo much hurt.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 12.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of* NEW YORK, *and the Territories depending thereon in* AMERICA, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS of the JUDGES, the ATTORNEY GENERAL, PRACTICERS of the LAW, and other Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of NEW YORK.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to diſcontinue the generous Adminiſtration of your noble Predeceſſor, by calling him to his Service in a diſtant Colony, permit us, Sir, to congratulate you on your Appointment to a Government characteriſed for its Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign and his illuſtrious Houſe.

The Magiſtrate who hazards his Life in Support of the Laws, and prefers the Calls of Duty to the Invitations of Eaſe, muſt obtain the Applauſe of his Royal Maſter, and command the Affection of every Friend to the Conſtitution.

Influenced by this Sentiment, we ſhall endeavour, in conſulting the Happineſs of our Governour, to teſtify our Gratitude to his Majeſty for committing the Colony to the Care of a Gentleman no leſs capable of advancing its Welfare by Wiſdom in Council than of maintaining its Security by Bravery in the Field.

While the ſame Principles which have hitherto directed continue to actuate your Conduct, and the Government ſhall derive Dignity and Importance from the Character of its Ruler, your Adminiſtration cannot fail to be happy; for ſo long as the Laws are preſerved from Violation, Virtue patronized, and Learning encouraged, the Felicity of the Province will be daily augmented, and you will not only poſſeſs a Right to the Obedience, but to the Eſteem and Affection, of all its Inhabitants.

Publick Juſtice being of too great Moment to Society to require any Entreaties for the Protection of thoſe who are concerned in its Diſtribution, we are confident that the Law will not be denied your Countenance and Support. Your Excellency may depend on our conſtant Endeavours to render your Reſidence as agreeable to yourſelf and Family as we have Reaſon to believe your Adminiſtration will be beneficial to the Colony.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for your Congratulation on my Appointment to this Government. It is with much Diffidence I emulate the approved Adminiſtration of your late noble Governour; yet, encouraged as I have been by the generous Teſtimonies and Aſſurances of the ſeveral reſpectable Societies within this Province, I enter with better Confidence on the arduous Duties of my Station.

In civil Society, it is the Duty of every Individual, more eſpecially of thoſe who enter the Liſts of publick Truſt, to devote themſelves to the Service of their Sovereign and their Country. Influenced by theſe Reflections, I declined for a While the moſt pleaſing Invitations, and entered upon an important Duty, leaving the Iſſue to the Diſpoſer of all Events.

The Diſtribution of publick Juſtice is of too much Moment to the Community for me not to be intereſted in its Support. Without a ſteady and due Execution of the Laws the wiſe Deliberations of the Legiſlature would be vain, as has been lately unhappily experienced in a ſouthern Colony. The wholeſome Regulations of the legiſlative Body lay the Foundation and raiſe the Superſtructure of publick Security, but it is by diſtributive Juſtice in the Courts of Judicature that the Fabrick is preſerved in all its Strength and Beauty.

You may be aſſured that your uniform Endeavours to make my Reſidence in this Government agreeable will be always very grateful to me, as your Support will be an Incitement to my Labours to render my Adminiſtration acceptable to my Royal Maſter, and beneficial to a People diſtinguiſhed for their Loyalty. WILLIAM TRYON.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. Jacobus Rooſevelt, of this City, being in Health, and no otherways heated than by the Weather, which was extremely hot, drank pretty freely of cold Water from the Well in his Sugar Houſe Yard. He was preſently ſeized with a Pain in the Stomach, and aching in the Bones, which obliged him to go to Bed. Phyſicians were ſent for and proper Medicines adminiſtered, but his Illneſs continued till next Day eleven o'Clock, when he grew better, and the Doctors had Hopes of his Recovery; but about twelve o'Clock he was ſeized with violent Pains as before, and in a very ſhort Time expired, ſoon after which his Fleſh turned yellow, as in a Jaundice. He was a Bachelor, bore an excellent Character, was univerſally beloved and eſteemed, and is generally lamented by all his Acquaintances.

We hear from Albany that Sir William Johnſon is now holding a Congreſs at his Seat at Johnſon Hall with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Conſequence of ſome important Intelligence he has received from the Southward.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 8.

THE Report of a Party of Men being cut off, who were dispatched from Northampton County with Proviſions for our People in the Blockhouſe at Wyoming, who are beſieged by the Connecticut Party, appears, by the following Extract of a Letter (which came to Town laſt Tueſday Morning by Expreſs) from the Perſon who commanded the Convoy, to be entirely without Foundation.

"Laſt Tueſday, about Break of Day, I arrived at this Place, with "thirty one Men, and the Proviſions; and was attacked by the Con- "necticut Party, who had Information of our coming, by a Letter falling "into their Hands, with which an Indian was ſent by Captain Ogden. "We were ſurrounded by their Fire, and loſt two Horſe Loads of our "Flower; but got in with the Remainder, and twenty two Men, two "of whom are wounded. Nine of our Men are miſſing; whether they "retreated, or are killed, I cannot as yet get Information. They have "kept an almoſt continual Fire on the Blockhouſe ever ſince, from four "Intrenchments, but we are determined to hold out to the laſt Extremity. "I am, Sir, your humble Servant, JOHN DICK."

WYOMING, *Auguſt* 1, 1771.

We hear, with Certainty, that the nine Men who were miſſing retreated, and are returned to the Inhabitants.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

A GENTLEMAN of Diſtinction, from a ſouthern Colony, happened to dine in a large Company a few Days ago, and hearing ſome Perſons complain of the intenſe Heat of the Sun aſked why the Gentlemen in this City did not fall upon Methods of rendering it more tolerable, and in particular why they did not uſe Umbrellas to ſhade themſelves. One of the Company expreſſed his Surpriſe at this Speech, and ſaid that for his Part he *thought them very ridiculous*, that a good *large Hat would anſwer equally well*, and *that they looked very effeminate*. To this the Gentleman very pertinently replied, "all our Notions of Propriety and Impropriety "are formed by Cuſtom. Should an Eaſt Indian appear in our Streets "we ſhould gaze with a Mixture of Surpriſe and Ridicule at his Turban "and flowing Robes, while at the ſame Time we can hardly believe that "an Engliſhman would be much more ridiculous in any Part of India in "the modern European Dreſs. In like Manner, ſhould our Anceſtors "riſe from their Graves few of us would know them; or if we did, pro- "vided our blind Partiality for the modern Dreſs continued, few of us "would own that we were deſcended from them. As to the Umbrellas "you exclaim againſt, however ridiculous they may appear to you, Sir, "or to any Gentleman in Company, they are looked upon as a graceful "Part of Dreſs in many Countries, and are often carried upon this Account "in thoſe Seaſons of the Year when they are in ſome Meaſure unneceſſary. "In India, and in moſt Parts of Aſia, a Man would as ſoon go out of his "Houſe without a Shirt as without an Umbrella. In Italy, France, and "Spain, they are in every Body's Hands. In the Weſt India Iſlands, "and in moſt of the ſouthern Colonies, they are ſo common that none "who can afford them ever go out without them. But (continued the "Gentleman) I am far from recommending them as Appendages to Dreſs, "or becauſe they are ornamental. Their great Uſefulneſs alone would "overbalance all that could be ſaid againſt their Propriety, even ſuppoſing "we had loſt that Part of the Argument. They are wide and light, and "afford a large Shelter from the Sun. They likewiſe afford a Shelter from "thoſe Summer Showers which are ſo frequent in theſe Climates, and are "much to be preferred to great Coats and Rockeloes, which do us more "Harm by the Heat they occaſion than the Rain would have done. "Their Colour, moreover (being generally green) is very friendly to the "Eyes. Phyſicians tell us that a long Train of Diſeaſes follow from what "they call Inſolation, or long Expoſure to the Heat of the Sun; ſuch as "Vertigoes, Epilepſy, ſore Eyes, Fevers, &c. Theſe are all obviated by "the Uſe of the Umbrella. But you ſay, Sir, that Hats will anſwer all "theſe Purpoſes. No ſuch Thing. Cuſtom and Frugality have conſpired "to die theſe black, the worſt Colour in the World in hot Weather. "Beſides, they are heavy, and too ſmall (let their Brims be ever ſo broad) "to afford a complete Shelter from the Rays of the Sun. You ſay farther, "*that they look effeminate*; the Ladies uſe them only. The Ladies wear "Shoes; let the Men therefore go barefooted. The Ladies defend them- "ſelves by various Means from Cold, Rain, Thunder, Fire, &c. Let "the Men then abandon themſelves to the Rage of each of theſe terrible "Evils, and ſcorn to look effeminate by guarding againſt them. Abſurd "Reaſoning! Are not the Men expoſed more to the Sun than the Women? "Does not their Buſineſs call them from home at all Hours of the Day? "Are not their Lives of equal (I ſhall not ſay of greater) Importance to "their Families, and to Society, with the Womens? If all theſe Things "are true, then I ſee no Reaſon why the Gentlemen ſhould not wear "Umbrellas as well as the Ladies." The Gentleman ſilenced his Opponent with this Speech. The whole Company aſſented to what he ſaid. Our kind Hoſt, with as much Wit as good Humour, cried out, "Well ſaid Mr. ——; my Wine is good; fill your Glaſſes; *my Friend is inſpired; and Claret has this Day done the Buſineſs.*"

NEWBERN, *July* 27.

WE are adviſed from Dobbs County that ſince the Return of the military Gentlemen of that County from the Expedition very ſpirited Meaſures have been purſued with a Number of Gentry who have been diſcovered to have held regulating Principles, and were ready to have joined the Regulators had they ſucceeded againſt the Provincial Forces. About ten of theſe People have been apprehended, tried by a Court Martial, and ſeverely flogged at the Halberts; and, what is very amazing, a Perſon of that County, of conſiderable Property, has thought proper to decamp rather than undergo the Diſcipline of the Halbert, which he muſt have ſubmitted to, for being very deeply tinged with regulating Notions.

That the Idle, the Diſſolute, and Abandoned, who have Nothing to loſe, ſhould join in oppoſing Government, excites no Wonder, becauſe, in the general Confuſion, they have a Chance to mend their Fortunes; but the Man of real Property who riſks his Life and Fortune on ſo precarious a Tenure muſt be a Fool or a Madman, or actuated by ſome malignant Principle of Revenge or Ambition, that degrades human Nature, and places him below the Brute Creation, the Ferocity of whoſe Nature prompts them to devour their own Species.

Such Principles as theſe, we imagine, muſt have entirely taken Poſſeſſion of the Breaſt of a Perſon who lately wrote a Letter from this Country to Boſton, and publiſhed in Edes and Gill's Paper, charging the Printers of this Province to be ſo much under the Influence of Government as not to publiſh a true Account of the late Battle with the Regulators, and his Excellency Governor TRYON with being a Murderer, a Horſeſtealer, an avaricious Plunderer; Words he certainly knew not the Meaning of, or they muſt immediately have convicted him of a Lie, as the contrary Character of his Excellency muſt ſtand engraved in indelible Characters on the Breaſt of every Inhabitant of NORTH CAROLINA.

On Saturday Evening it was mentioned in a Company of Gentlemen, at the King's Arms Tavern, that the Maſſachuſetts weekly, political, and commercial Paper called the SPY, of the 27th of June, was then juſt received by a Perſon in Town, containing ſundry Particulars relative to the Meaſures purſued by Government againſt that Faction of People who, long before, under the Title of Regulators, had inſolently inſulted the Dignity of his Majeſty's Courts, daringly torn down Juſtice from her Tribunal, openly ſet at Defiance the Laws of their Country, and, with Circumſtances the moſt brutal, broke through and violated every ſacred Tie of human Society. The Paper being ſent for, and read, it was the unanimous Opinion of every One preſent that they were compelled, in Point of Juſtice to his Excellency Governor Tryon, to themſelves, and to the Publick, to have a Meeting of the Inhabitants on the Monday following, to collect their Sentiments reſpecting the Contents of the ſaid Paper. A Meeting was accordingly had, and the Honourable SAMUEL CORNELL, Eſquire, being elected Chairman, the Paper called the Maſſachuſetts SPY, Number 17, was again read, when the Inhabitants came to the following Reſolutions.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of the Members of this Meeting that the Character of his Excellency Governor Tryon, by the Integrity and Propriety of his Conduct, both in publick and private Life, is ſo well eſtabliſhed that it can receive but little Support from any Reſolutions entered into between us; yet we hope to be pardoned when we ſay we cannot ſee the baneful Epithets of Tyrant, Traitor, and Villain, with the complicated Charges of Avarice, Ambition, Injuſtice, Perjury, Perfidy, and Murder, applied to a Gentleman of ſo amiable and exalted a Character, without reſolving that the ſame is moſt wantonly cruel, and unjuſt; unleſs it be thought Tyranny to be courteous, humane, and benevolent, on all Occaſions; Treaſon, to make the Law a Rule of his Conduct; Villainy, to be generous and juſt in all his Dealings; Avarice, to expend many Thouſand Pounds of private Property, with every Emolument of Office, in executing the Truſt repoſed in him; Ambition, to be affable to the Great, and condeſcending to the lower Part of Mankind; Injuſtice, to do as we would with to be done by; Perjury, ſtrictly to adhere to every ſacred Injunction; Perfidy, to be faithful and ſcrupulouſly punctual in the Obſervance of every Engagement; Murder, to permit the Execution of the Sentence of the Law; which if it be, thy Cenſure is juſt, otherwiſe, Leonidas, thou art a Liar, and the baſeſt of Calumniators.

Reſolved, That we think it a Duty which we owe to ourſelves, and the Publick, to aſſert that we ever conſidered the Preſſes of North Carolina as entirely free, and as being open to all Parties but influenced by none; neither awed by the Menaces of the Mighty, nor reſtrained by the Murmurings of the Multitude.

Reſolved, That the Suggeſtion of the contrary, contained in the ſaid Maſſachuſetts Spy, we conſider as a high Inſult and Indignity offered to that Spirit of conſtitutional Freedom and Independence which the Inhabitants of North Carolina have ever diſcovered.

Reſolved, That the Bleſſings derived to the Britiſh Nation from the Liberty of the Preſs ariſes, as we apprehend, from the Privilege of a diſcreet and unreſerved Diſcovery or Communication of real Facts and Opinions, whereby the Publick may be benefited, or an Individual made the wiſer, better, or happier, and in not being the infamous Vehicle of private Scandal or publick Abuſe.

Reſolved, That the Paragraphs in the ſaid Maſſachuſetts Spy which have Reference to the Meaſures of Government taken by Governor Tryon againſt the Regulators are replete with the baſeſt Miſrepreſentations, the moſt palpable Falſities, abuſive Epithets, and ſcandalous Invectives; and that therefore it is a ſhameful Perverſion of the Liberty of the Preſs, and that the Authors and Publiſhers thereof deſerve to be publickly ſtigmatized, and loaded with the heavieſt Contempt and Reproach.

Reſolved, That the Chairman be requeſted to direct the Sheriff of the County to give Orders that the Paper called the Maſſachuſetts Spy, Number 17, be publickly burnt under the Gallows, by the common Hangman, on Wedneſday next, as an open Teſtimony of the utter Abhorrence and Deteſtation in which that infamous Production, and its ſtill more infamous Authors, are held by the People of this Government.

Reſolved, That a Copy of the foregoing Reſolves be ſent to James Davis and Adam Boyd, Eſquires, to be publiſhed in their next Gazettes, as a Proof to the Maſſachuſets Spy of the Freedom of the Preſs in North Carolina.

To the PRINTER *of the Maſſachuſetts Spy.*

SIR,

WE obſerve you have, in your Spy Number 17, inſerted a Piece ſubſcribed *Leonidas*, replete with abuſive Epithets, ſcandalous Invectives, and daring Falſehoods, againſt our late excellent Governour, whoſe numberleſs Virtues, and amiable Qualities, juſtly endear him to all the good People of this Province.

It certainly is difficult to conceive to what a Degree of Iniquity a Man may arrive, who, like *Leonidas*, has the Effrontery to ſet Truth and Decency at Defiance; and you, Mr. Printer, in undertaking to be the Publiſher of ſuch vile Calumnies, fall little ſhort of him in Point of Guilt.

Be it known to him, and you, Sir, that the beloved Memory of Governour TRYON is, and will continue to be, deeply impreſſed on our grateful Hearts, and we truſt will be tranſmitted by us to our lateſt Poſterity; while the ſtigmatized Name of *Leonidas*, and yours, Mr. Printer, will be conſigned to that Infamy juſtly attendant on ſuch egregious Calumniators.

Whether we conſider his Excellency Governour TRYON in a publick or private Capacity, ſeveral Years Experience of his Conduct, a grateful Remembrance of his many Services to this Province, and an incumbent Regard to Truth, oblige us publickly to declare that the ſtricteſt Juſtice, Probity, Honour, Humanity, Munificence, and Affability, are his diſtinguiſhing Characteriſticks.

With Reſpect to the ſix Queries of *Leonidas*, we admit the firſt, namely, his late Majeſty's gracious Intentions towards this Province; but as to the Facts which *Leonidas* baſely ſuggeſts in the other Queries, as they are aſſerted without Proofs, ſo they are ſufficiently anſwered by denying them, except that Paragraph relative to whipping a Man whom he calls an able and generous Planter. The Perſon he alludes to was deſervedly puniſhed by the Sentence of a Court Martial, called by his Colonel, for his Crimes and Miſbehaviour while in the Ranks, and under the immediate Command of his Militia Officers, in Virtue of a neceſſary Law of this Province, entitled the Militia Act.

We cannot, however, paſs over the fifth Quere, without taking ſome particular Notice of it; for he therein ſays the Governour ordered a Diſcharge of his Artillery on the People while under the ſacred Bond of a Treaty, the contrary of which is well known, not only to the Forces there under his Excellency's Command, but to the Rebels themſelves, and never was ſuggeſted by any One of them to have been otherwiſe.

His Excellency tried every Expedient that human Prudence could ſuggeſt to prevail on the Miſcreants to lay down their Arms, take the Oaths to Government, and ſurrender up to publick Juſtice their outlawed Chiefs, promiſing them upon ſuch eaſy Terms his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon for all their paſt numerous Tranſgreſſions, but they rejected his Offers with Contempt and abuſive Language; nay ſome of the audacious Wretches cried out to his Troops, "fire and be damned," and others exclaimed, "here's Death in one Hand, and no Mercy in the other! Battle! Battle!" He then directed the Sheriff to order them to diſperſe, agreeable to the Riot Act; which the Sheriff did, but to no Purpoſe. Yet ſtill he forbore attacking them, till the Hour allowed in ſuch Caſes by the ſaid Act was expired; and even then he ſent an expreſs Meſſenger to inform them that the Hour was elapſed, requiring them once more to lay down their Arms, and ſubmit to Government, declaring that in Caſe of their Refuſal he would, without farther Delay, fire upon them. But they ſpurned at his Threats, and contemned his Admonitions, ſtill crying out Battle! Battle! In ſuch Situation, what could or ought his Excellency to do but perform his Duty (which he moſt gallantly did) as a brave and experienced Officer, by reducing to Reaſon and proper Submiſſion a Parcel of abandoned Profligates, who ſeemed to ſet all Laws, divine and human, at Defiance, and were overrunning the Country with every Species of Rapine and Violence. Yet theſe are the Men for whom *Leonidas*, *Mucius Scævola*, and their Partizans, are Advocates; and dare, in their Behalf, to attack and traduce one of the brighteſt Characters on this Continent.

There are Laws, ſays *Mucius Scævola*, ſufficient to quell the moſt outrageous Riots; the Law, and not the Sword, ſhould reſtrain them.

Were the Laws ſufficient to quell the Rebellion in Scotland, in the memorable Year forty five? We all know the military Force found ſome Difficulty in performing that important Service. But, ſays *Scævola*, the Attorney General ſhould keep a watchful Eye on the People. Grand Juries indict, Courts iſſue Warrants, and other Officers are to execute them, &c. True, Sir; but the People in Queſtion ſet at nought Courts of Juſtice, deſpiſed Indictments, oppoſed all legal Proceſs, and the Authority of Sheriffs and other Officers.

The Poſſe Comitatus, cries *Scævola*, is more than ſufficient to bring them to Juſtice. Ridiculous! abſurd! The Men who ſhould form the Poſſe Comitatus were themſelves in Rebellion. What then could be done, but what was and ought to be done?

However, notwithſtanding their accumulated Crimes, our good Governour ſtill remembered Mercy (though, all Circumſtances conſidered, few Mortals leſs deſerved it) extending it ſo far as to order their Wounds to be dreſſed. Of twelve, who were capitally convicted by their Country, ſix only were executed.

Mr. Printer, unleſs your Heart is too callous to feel either Shame or Remorſe, the Sight of theſe Lines muſt ſhock your guilty Soul, and force you to curſe the Day you unhappily undertook to make your Paper the infamous Vehicle of ſuch deteſtable Slander.

You, *Leonidas* and *Scævola*, ſhould publickly aſk Pardon of God and the World, and of his Excellency Governour Tryon in particular, for your enormous Crime, and endeavour, by an unfeigned Repentance, to pacify divine Vengeance, leſt the Almighty, in his Wrath, ſhould denounce the ſame Fate to you as he did to the perverſe Iſraelites, *Amen dico vobis, meritimini in peccatis veſtris*; though it is ſaid you, *Leonidas* (Gallio like) care not for thoſe Things.

The laſt SPEECH, CONFESSION, *and dying* WORDS, *of* ISAIAH THOMAS, *Printer of the* Maſſachuſetts SPY, *Number* 17, *in* Boſton, *and his two Copartners in Iniquity*, LEONIDAS, *and* MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, *who were executed at* NEWBERN *on* Wedneſday *the* 31*ſt of July* 1771.

THE Criminals having been drawn to the Place of Execution, appeared with dejected, ghaſtly Countenances, and ſo confounded with Guilt, and the Terrours of an approaching ignominious Death, that they had not the leaſt Power of Speech; wherefore, the Sheriff, in their Names, pronounced the following Declaration:

"GOOD PEOPLE!

"We are now become, through our Crimes, wretched Spectacles to "Heaven and Earth, juſt Objects of divine and human Vengeance, "whoſe Indignation we muſt ſpeedily experience. We acknowledge our "Guilt; and that, not having the Fear of GOD before our Eyes, but "being moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the *Devil*, who is pro- "perly the Father of *Lies*, we did, daringly, maliciouſly, wantonly, and "wickedly, utter, print, and publiſh, the moſt audacious Lies, bitter "Invectives, and ſcurrilous Epithets, againſt a diſtinguiſhed Gentleman "of the moſt exalted Character. We have calumniated the Innocent, "we have traduced the upright of Heart, utterly regardleſs of that Sen- "tence of holy Writ, *Woe be to him by whom Scandal cometh!*"

The above Speech being finished, the Criminals still remaining were turned off, and, after hanging a few Minutes, cut down and carried to a Fire prepared for that Purpose, amidst the Shouts and Acclamations of a large Concourse of reputable Inhabitants, who made the Air resound with LONG LIVE GOVERNOUR TRYON, PROSPERITY *to the* CITY *and Province of* NEW YORK, *&c.*

In the Afternoon the Gentlemen met at the King's Arms Tavern, where they spent the Evening in social Festivity, drinking several Royal Toasts, nor did they forget their Excellencies Governours TRYON and MARTIN.

The following Epitaph, wrote in large Characters, was tendered to the Criminals, for their Perusal, just before their Execution; but they, continuing silent, would not read a single Word of it, wherefore, as a further Punishment on their contemptuous Taciturnity, it was affixed, before their Faces, to the Gallows.

EPITAPH.

Beneath this Gallows three Traducers lie,
Who for their Crimes were justly doom'd to die;
Leonidas, with Mucius of ill Fame,
And we the third Isaiah Thomas name.
Sworn Foes to Honour, Virtue, Truth, they fell,
And where they now reside we cannot tell.

We have the best Authority to inform the Publick that upwards of seven Thousand of the Regulators have come in upon his Excellency Governour Tryon's Proclamation, taken the Oaths of Allegiance, and peaceably submitted themselves to Government, and with grateful Hearts acknowledge the Goodness and Mercy of his Excellency, by whose vigorous and spirited Pursuit of the Measures of Government they have been retrieved from inevitable Destruction to themselves and Families, and rescued from the Hands of a few designing Men, who had Nothing more in View than the total Subversion of this Government.

When this is a Fact so notoriously known, is it not inconceivable that Men should still be found who are hardy enough to abet the Measures of a Set of Villains who were in actual Rebellion against one of the mildest Administrations in America, had torn down from their Seats the Judges of his Majesty's Courts of Law in this Province, severely whipped the Lawyers, Clerks, and other Crown Officers, and were in actual March for this Town with avowed Intentions of destroying an Edifice that does so much Honour to the Province, and is an Ornament to North America. The Hearts of such Men must be callous to every Principle of Honour, Justice, or Humanity.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 29.

YESTERDAY Morning died at Westover, in an advanced Age, Mrs. MARIA BYRD, Mother of the Honourable William Byrd, Esquire. She was a Lady endowed with many rare Accomplishments, and of a most amiable and benevolent Disposition.

Advertisements.

Just IMPORTED, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertson, *and to be* SOLD *at the Subscriber's Store, next the* Capitol, *on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Money,*

SUPERFINE Broadcloths, Bath Coating, Frieze, Welch Cotton and Plains, a great Variety of striped and flowered Satins, Ditto Lustrings, Paduasoy, China Tafetas, Thread Satin, Satin and Persian quilted Coats, Marseilles Quilting, Silk Damascus, Cambrick, striped and plain Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs with striped Borders, Irish, Princess, and Russia Linen, printed Calicoes and Cottons, Mens Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hose, Silk and Worsted Patterns for Breeches, Mens Cloaks, fine Hair Shag, fine Hyson and Bohea Tea, single and double refined Sugar, Mens fashionable Hats, Womens Cane Ditto, Shoes and Boots, Womens Satin, Morocco, white Kid, and Calimanco Shoes, Silver and gilt Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, India Umbrellas, Snuff-Boxes, Weston's, Scotch, and Rappee Snuff, fine Shag Tobacco, Velvet and Leather Caps, Portmanteau Trunks, Spices of all Sorts, with a great Variety of other Articles.

BEVERLEY DICKSON.

YORK Town, *August* 29, 1771.

IMPORTED in the *Virginia*, Captain *Robertson*, a choice Assortment of COARSE IRISH LINENS, CALICOES, GERMAN OSNABRUGS, HEMPEN ROLLS, COARSE WOOLLENS and HOSE for NEGROES, also a Quantity of LOAF SUGAR and PEPPER; which the Subscriber will sell by the Package, or Quantity, at a reasonable Advance, for CASH.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

MANCHESTER, *August* 12, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has lost or mislaid SEVEN of the Honourable *William Byrd*'s LOTTERY TICKETS, belonging to Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*, to which were drawn seven Hundred Acres of Land, namely,

No. 2365	a Prize of	100 Acres,	743
6770	——	——	746
2895	——	——	747
5932	——	——	754
8832	——	——	755
4700	——	——	756
9918	——	——	757

He gives this publick Notice, to prevent any fraudulent Use being made of them. The Honourable *William Byrd*, Esquire, and his Trustees, made Mr. *M'Caul* a Deed for the above seven Hundred Acres, in *July* last.

JAMES LYLE.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of a good Character who is acquainted with Housekeeping, and would be willing to take the Charge of a large Family. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who are sober discreet Lads, and complete Workmen. Such may have Encouragement by applying to me in *Williamsburg*.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

*** A Set of BLACKSMISTHS TOOLS to be sold cheap. Inquire as above.

To be LET, *to the* LOWEST BIDDER,

THE BUILDING of a WAREHOUSE at the CAPITOL LANDING, forty Feet by twenty, with one ten Foot Shed. Also the repairing of another Warehouse. Those who incline to undertake the same are desired to attend at Mr. *Matthew Moody*'s, near the *Landing*, on *Tuesday* the 10th of next Month, at eleven o'Clock.

JOHN PRENTIS.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
WILLIAM DIGGES, Junior.

AUGUST 29, 1771.

BY the *Virginia*, Capt. *Robertson*, PURDIE and DIXON have imported a fresh Assortment of all Kinds of Paper, fine large *Dutch* and *Hudson* Bay Quills, fine Japan Ink, shining Sand, red and black *Dutch* Sealing Wax, red and black Inkpowder, red Ink in Vials, neat Silver and Steel Pencil Cases, Pewter Ink Chests and Stands, *Edinburgh* Inkpots, red and black Lead Pencils, broad and narrow red Tape, Ivory Folders, Morocco Pocket Books and Ass Skin Memorandum Books of different Sizes, best Reading Glasses in Tortoiseshell Cases mounted with Silver, common Ditto, Temple and common Spectacles, German Flutes (some of a new Construction) Violins, *Hardham*'s best Rappee, *&c. &c.* Also the following Musick, namely, Instructions for the Harpsichord, Violin, and *German* Flute; *Pasquali*'s Thorough Bass for the Harpsichord; *Beccherini* and *Burgess* Senior's Lessons for the Harpsichord; Midas, the Padlock, and Love in a Village, for the Harpsichord, Voice, German Flute, Violin, or Guitar; the Maid of the Mill, and Cunning Man, for the Harpsichord, Violin, German Flute, and Hautboy; Periodical Overtures for the Harpsichord, Piano Forte, *&c.* eight *Italian* Sonatas for two Violins or Flutes, with a Thorough Bass for the Harpsichord, by several eminent Composers; *Fisher*'s Minuets, with Variations for the Harpsichord; *Arnold*, *Galuppi*, and *Mazzinghi*'s Sonatas for the Harpsichord; *Pasquali*, *Campioni*, *Schobert*, *Just*, *Pugnani*, *Florio*, *Lates*, and *Richter*'s Sonatas; *Stamitz*'s Concertos, Duets, and grand Orchestra Trios; *Gasparini*'s Trios; *Corelli*'s Solos; *Vivaldi*'s Cuckoo Concertos; *Barbella* and *Reinard*'s Duets.——Mrs. *Madden*'s sovereign Oil for Bruises and Strains; Doctor *Radcliff*'s famous Purging Elixir; *Bateman*'s Pectoral Drops; *Stoughton*'s, *Squire*'s, and *Daffy*'s Elixirs; *Turlington*'s Balsam; *British* Oil, for Consumptions, Coughs, and other inward Disorders; *Francis*'s Female Strengthening Elixir; *Hooper*'s Female Pills; *Scott*'s Electuary for the Stone and Gravel; and *Piter*'s Ointment for the Itch.

GLOUCESTER County, *August* 26, 1771.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice, that he is now settled at the Plantation which belonged to the late Mrs. *Bates*, and where the late Doctor *Alexander Dalgleish* boarded, with an Intent to practise PHYSICK and SURGERY. He now willingly offers his Service to those who may stand in Need of his Assistance, and will be proud to receive their Favours. He has most Sorts of Drugs and Medicines, and many other Things in his Way, all good in their Kinds, to dispose of at a reasonable Price for ready Money.

WILLIAM CARTER.

*** He is inclined either to sell, or rent by the Year, his Dwelling-house and Lots in *Prince* Street, which may be entered on by the first of *October* next. For the Terms apply to Mr. *John Carter*, Merchant in *Williamsburg*.

COMMITTED to *Suffolk* Jail, on Suspicion of being a Convict Servant, a Man about five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he has brown Hair, of a fair Complexion with Freckles, says he is a Weaver by Trade, and that he came from *Glasgow*, but gives various Accounts of himself. Likewise a Negro Man about the same Height, well set, and very black; says he is a Freeman, and at other Times says he has a Master, but will not tell his Master's Name. The Negro has not any Marks that I remember.

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber in *Buckingham*, near *Willis*'s Mountains, on *Buffalo* Creek a middle sized SORREL MARE about four Feet six or seven Inches high, three or four Years old this Spring, branded upon the near Shoulder with a Woman's Stirrup Iron, and upon the near Buttock thus [], with a little white Spot about two Inches above the Brand; she has a Star in her Forehead, paces naturally, and is not docked. Posted, and appraised to twelve Pounds.

JOHN ADCOCK.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon immediately,*

THE capital Prize drawn in the Honourable *William Byrd*'s Lottery, consisting of a DOUBLE FORGE and valuable GRISTMILL, with two Acres and a Half of LAND adjoining; also two Thousand Acres of exceeding good LAND, the farthest Part of which is not more than three Miles from the Works. The Land, *&c.* will be sold, or rented, with or without the Forge and Mill, and laid off in small Parcels to suit Purchasers. Long Credit (if required) will be allowed for greatest Part of the Money, Bond with approved Security being given.—I would have no Objection to dispose of one Moiety of the Whole, or the Stream with or without the Land, to a suitable Partner. It is capable of great Improvement, being situated in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country; and, at a small Expense, the Forge may be converted into a good Merchant Mill, which would manufacture a Hundred Thousand Bushels in a Season, besides the Advantage arising from the Gristmill, which is worth, at least, two Hundred Pounds a Year. The Terms will be made agreeable; and the Land and Works may be viewed, at any Time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

HENRY MORSE.

*** The UTENSILS, and OLD IRON, belonging to the Forge, will be sold on reasonable Terms. Tf

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 19*th of* September, *at* King William *Court*,

MY STORES and LOT at *West Point*, which I advertised some Time ago, but did not describe them. The Storehouses are new, twenty eight Feet by sixteen each, stand close to the Water Side, and are as well finished as any in the Colony. One of them is intended for wet Goods, Grain, *&c.* and has an exceeding good dry Cellar; the other is for dry Goods, and has a Lodging Room, with a Brick Chimney, at one End, plastered and whitewashed. There is also a very strong new Stable, twelve Feet by sixteen, with an eight Foot Shed at one End, and a Necessary House eight Feet square, quite new. The Lot is posted and railed in. Fifty Pounds Cash to be paid this *October* General Court, and two Years Credit for the Remainder.

JOHN G. FRAZER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 22, 1771.

JUST imported, a large Quantity of COARSE WOOLLENS, consisting of *Kendal* and *Welch* Cottons, blue and green Plains, Bearskin, Duffils, Fearnoughts, *Dutch* Blankets of all Sorts, a fine Assortment of Bed Blankets, Worsted and Yarn Stockings, a Variety of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, *&c.* with other Articles suitable to the Season; they are all well bought, being immediately from the Makers, and the Publick may be assured they will be sold on very reasonable Terms. A Parcel of Ladies flowered Silk Gauze Stockings, at fifteen Shillings a Pair, a Parcel of coarse white *Scotch* Linens, also *Scotch* Threads of all Sorts, as *usual*, Wholesale and Retail.

JACOB ALLAN.
JOHN TURNER.

*** To dispose of, a Book for teaching the Way of writing the Universal English SHORT HAND, in the most easy, concise, regular, and beautiful Manner; it cost one Guinea Sterling.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, April* 27, 1771.

John Barnes, and *Thomas Howe Ridgate*, Merchants, and Plaintiffs, against
John Crosbie, and *William Crosbie*, *James Kirk*, *Jonathan Hall*, and *George Gilpin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *John* and *William Crosbie* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *John* and *William Crosbie* in their Hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such Effects, or so much thereof as will be of Value sufficient to satisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the said Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of such Effects, in such Manner, and to such Person, as the Court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the said Defendants (*John* and *William Crosbie*) do appear on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months successively, and published on some Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Truro*, in the County of *Fairfax*; and be also posted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

IMPORTED *from* Glasgow, *in the* Bogle, *Captain* Patrick Bogle,

TWO Casks, one of NAILS, the other of COPPERAS, without any Mark or Number. And from *London*, in the *Charming Molly*, Captain *John Carnaby*, a large Bundle of ALUM. The Owners may have them, by applying to the Subscriber, at *Hobbs*'s *Hole*.

JAMES LANG.

FREDERICKSBURG, *August* 20, 1771.

TO be SOLD, at the Townhouse in *Fredericksburg*, on the 24th Day of *September* next (being the second Day of the Fair) several Articles belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN MERCER, Esquire, deceased; *the Particulars appearing in the Catalogue now published*. Credit will be allowed for all Sums above six Pounds until the 25th Day of *April* next, bearing Interest from the Sale, to be abated if the Principal is paid when due. Five *per Cent.* Discount will be allowed for ready Money. All Purchasers to give Bond and Security, and those who delay to do so will be considered as not entitled to any Credit.

I have reserved the first Day of the Fair for my Clients, and request they will be so obliging as to do their Business with me on that Day, as it will be impossible for me to attend to any other Business than this Sale on the other Days of the Fair.

I beg Leave to remind the Purchasers, at the last Sale, that the Bonds will become payable the 23d of *September* next; as the Money is really greatly wanting, I earnestly entreat them to be punctual in their Payment.

JAMES MERCER.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, *&c. belonging to the Estate of* JOHN MERCER, *Esquire, deceased, now remaining, and to be* SOLD *the* 24*th of* September, 1771.

FOLIOS.

ANDERSON's Royal Genealogies.
Batherville's Royal Bible. Of the latest Edition, neatly gilt and lettered, and bound in red Morocco. Imported by a Subscriber, at six Guineas the first Cost.
Boyle's Lecture Sermons. 3 Vols.
Bedford's Chronology.
Burnet's History of his own Times. 2 Vols.
Bayle's Dictionary. 5 Vols.
Condell of Trent.
Cæsar's Commentaries (English).
Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 2 Vols.
Cox's History of Ireland.
Dubartas's Creation of the World.
French Dictionary.
Guthrie's History. 2 Vols.
——— Review 1 Vol.
Johnston's Dictionary. 2 Vols.
Keaton's History of Ireland.
Moll's Geography. 2 Vols.
Maitland's History of London.
Pearson on the Creed.
Rarities of Gresham College.
Rushworth's Collection. Including the Earl of Stafford's Trial. 8 Vols.
Rapin's History of England, and Tindal's Continuation. 5 Vols.
Quintiny's Compiere Gardener.
Salmon's State Trials.
Tillotson's Sermons. 3 Vols.
Treatise on the 5th General Council.
Universal History. Ancient Part. 9 Vols.
——— Modern Part. 6 Vols.
Views of the United Provinces, *&c.* 3 Vols.

QUARTOS.

Anson's Voyage, with Cuts.
Arbuthnot's Tables.
Baker's Microscope.
Harleian Miscellany. The second Volume is wanting; by some Memorandums, it seems it was lent to Mr. *Jackson*, who lent it to the late Reverend Mr. *Murray*, of *Louisa*. Any of his Family, or others, will oblige by returning it before the Sale.
Milton's Works. His Letters, *&c.* while Minister, *&c.* in Prose. 2 Vols.
Salmon's Modern History. 3 Vols.
Saunderson's Algebra. 2 Vols.
Willis's Surveying. 3 Vols.

OCTAVOS and under.

Addison's Freeholder.
Atkinson's Epitome of Navigation.
Adams's Sophocles.
Algarotti on Painting.
The True Amazons.
Beauty's Triumph.
Brooke's Gazetteer.
The Briton.
Bradley's Complete Husbandry.
——— Ancient Ditto.
——— Country Housewife,
——— Practical Discourses on Farming.
Beauties of Poetry.
Betty Barns.
Baskerville's Common Prayer. Four Sets.
Cleveland.
Clarissa.
Cleopatra.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles of Religion.
Cicero's Orations.
Cooper's Complete Distiller.
Clutical Dictionary.
Common Sense.
Caroline and Lucy Sanson.
Complete Housewife.
Cole's English Dictionary.
Complete Angler.
Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.
Dean of Colerane.
Dufresnoy's Chronological Tables.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
Dialogues on Education.
Davenant on Trade and Commerce.
Dictionarium Rusticum.
Duck's Poems.
Davenant's Discoveries.
Dublin Society's Observations on Arts and Sciences.
Discourse on Sallads.
Dunciad.
Discourse on the Theban Legion.
Ellis's Modern Husbandman.
——— on Ventilators.
Fenton's Poems.
Fair Greek.
Farmer's Director.
Francis's Horace.
Guardian.
Modern Gazetteer.
Brooke's Ditto.
Etherau's Ditto.
Gordon's Grammar.
——— Cosmography.
Gregory's Practical Geometry.
Green on Philosophy.
The Gentleman Instructed.
Gay's Poems.
Gil Blas.
History of Hungary.
History of Europe, from 1676 to 1760.
Houghton's Husbandry.
The Hive (Songs) 4 Vols.
Hume's Essays.
History of Waterford.
History of the Royal Family.
History of the Ancient Amphitheatres.
History of Inland Navigation, the Duke of Bridgwater's Canals, *&c.*
Joe Thompson.
Irish Historical Library.
Ignoramus.
Intelligencer.
Instructions for the Indians.
Jack Connet.
Jarvis's Don Quixote.
Keil's Astronomy.
Kennet's Antiquities.
Lyle's Husbandry.
La Belle Assemblee.
Lover and Reader.
Lady's Library.
Life of King David.
——— of Czar Peter.
——— of King William.
——— of Oliver Cromwell.
Lives of the Popes.
——— of the Convicts.
Locke on Education.
Marchioness of Lambert's Works.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury.
List of the Army in 1767.
Magazine (London) from 1732 to 1766, inclusive, with Index.
Magazine (Universal) 42 Vols.
——— the Gentleman's. 4 Vols.
Memoirs, Pope's.
——— Madam de Maintenon's.
——— Sully's.
——— Wellwood's.
Meige's State of Britain.
Miller's Gardeners Kalendar.
Montfort's Plays.
Musical Miscellany.
Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes.
——— Regained.
Machiavel's History of Florence.
The Minister of State.
Nature Displayed.
Newton's Opticks.
——— Philosophy.
Northern Memoirs.
Ozanam's Mathematical Recreations.
Orrery on the Globes.
Origin of English Weights and Measures.
Peregrine Pickle.
Pamela.
Prior's Poems.
Persian Letters.
Political View of the Affairs of Great Britain and Ireland.
Prussian Laws.
Potter's Antiquities.
Pleasures of the Town.
Parnell's Poems.
Quincey's Dispensatory.
Rollin's Belle Lettres.
Report of Silver Coins.
Regulation of Ditto.
Resolves on the Treaty at Uxbridge, 1644.
Roman History.
Spirit of Laws.
Spectator.
Sherlock on Future Judgment.
Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels.
Seed's Posthumous Works.
Salmon's Grammar.
System of Universal History.
Smith's Laboratory.
Switzer's Gardening.
St. Evremond's Works.
Sedley's Works.
Select Plays. 16 Vols. The 4th, 12th, and 13th Volumes, are wanting. It is expected whoever has them will be so kind as to return them in Time.
Sandys's Divine Poems.
Smollet's History of England. 11 Vols.
——— Continuation, 4 Vols.
Stith's History of Virginia.
Tom Jones.
Tour through Great Britain.
The Grand Tour.
Travels of Drake Morris.
——— Thompson.
——— Brown.
Tatler.
Turnbull's System of Universal Law of Nature and Nations.
Thompson's Seasons.
——— Poetical Works.
Trapp's Virgil.
Treatise on Money and Exchanges.
Triumph of Peace.
Vanbrugh's Plays.
Warburton's Divine Legation.
Weft on the Resurrection.
Works of the Learned. 13 Vols.
Ward's Arithmetick.
Wright's Ditto.
Weston's Short Hand.
Winter Evenings Entertainments.
One Set of Viner's Abridgment.
Many Copies of the old Abridgment of Virginia Laws, containing many useful Precedents. Price 5*s.*
There are many Sets not advertised, which want so many Volumes as to make those on Hand unvaluable. It is hoped that common Honesty will persuade those who have them to return them by the Day of Sale. As also many complete Sets, which appear to be lent out; they may be known by my Father's Arms. The Crest a Greyhound's Head, the Motto *per varios Casus*.

About seven Hundred Ounces of FASHIONABLE PLATE.
A neat COACH, almost new, with Harness for six Horses.
A CHARIOT, quite sound, and in good Repair.
Some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
About two Hundred Weight of HOPS of last Crop.
About four Hundred Weight of extraordinary good WOOL, with a Variety of Woollen and Linen Wheels, Reels, *&c.*
The beautiful Horse RANTER, of his Colt, full blooded rising three Years, and better than fifteen Hands high, which ever the Purchasers please; also some young Horses and Mares.
A Number of GARDEN FLOWER POTS, of different Sizes.
Some ORANGE, LEMON, and other EVERGREENS, in Boxes and Pots.

POETS CORNER.

The following JEUS D'ESPRIT *were presented by the Honourable* HORATIO WALPOLE *to four* FRENCH LADIES *of Eminence, upon a late Visit to him at his Villa at* STRAWBERRY HILL.

To Madame DU CHATELET.

WHEN beauteous Hélen left her native Air,
Greece for ten Years in Arms reclaim'd the Fair;
Th' enamour'd Boy withheld his lovely Prize,
And ftak'd his Country's Ruin 'gainſt her Eyes:
Your Charms leſs baneful, not leſs ſtrong, appear;
We welcome *any Peace* that keeps you here.

To Madame DE VILLEGAGNON, *on the Seizure of her Clothes by the Cuſtomhouſe Officers.*

PARDON, fair Traveller, the Troop
That batter'd your Wardrobe's Way;
Nor think your Silks, your Gown and Hoop,
Were Objects of their Prey.
Ah! who, when authoriz'd by Law,
To ſtrip a Form like yours,
Would reſt content with what he ſaw,
And not exert *his Powers*.

To Madame DE DAMAS, *learning Engliſh.*

THOUGH Britiſh Accents your Attention fire,
You cannot learn ſo faſt as we admire;
Scholars like you but ſlowly can improve,
For who would teach you but the Verb *I love*.

To Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

SHALL Britain figh, when favouring Zephyr's Care
Wafts to her Shores the bright La Vaupaliere?
Ah! yes, deſcended from the Britiſh Throne,
She views a Nymph ſhe muſt not call her own;
She ſees how dear has STUART's Exile coſt,
By Clermont's Charms and Berwick's Valour loſt.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE, *Auguſt* 14, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have on Hand about ſeven or eight Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they would ſell in the Wholeſale Way on reaſonable Terms, giving one and two Years Credit.

PEARSON and COCHRAN.

For S A L E,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, two thouſand Acres in *Mecklenburg* County, on the Branches of *Blueſtone* Creek, adjoining the Lands of Colonel *Robert Munford*, and Mr. *Stephen Evans*. Three thouſand Acres in *Bedford* County, on *Stanton* River, and the Branches of *Seneca* Creek. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Lands will be ſhown the ſame by applying to *Samuel Mangum* of *Mecklenburg*, or *Richard Stith* of *Bedford*, and the Terms will be made known by *John Murray* in *Prince George*. 4‖

AUGUST 22, 1771.

A HUNDRED valuable SLAVES will be ſold at *Rocky Ridge*, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the enſuing General Court, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *September*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day. 5

To be S O L D,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Pittſylvania* County, lying on *Mayo* and *Smith's* Rivers, containing ten Thouſand and fifty five Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Colonel *Samuel Jordan*, in *Buckingham* County, who is properly authoriſed to ſell it, and will attend on the Premiſes from the 10th of *October* to the 20th of *November*. Twelve Months Credit (or longer, if deſired) will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and good Security to my ſaid Attorney.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

CHARLES CITY, *Auguſt* 21, 1771.

WANTED, a MILLER that underſtands the Management of a MERCHANT MILL. A good Recommendation will be neceſſary.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE TOBACCO ſaved at *Shocko*, *Byrd's*, *Rocky Ridge*, and *Warwick* Warehouſes, will be ſold publickly, at *Richmond*, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *September*; and to prevent Suits being brought againſt thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of Tobacco ſtored from the ſaid Warehouſes, they are deſired to account for the ſame by that Day, otherwiſe they will be immediately proceeded againſt by the Commiſſioners, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly.

JULY 27, 1771,

COMMITTED to *Northumberland* Jail, on the 22d of *July*, a NEGRO MAN, who ſays his Name is *Charles*, that he formerly belonged to *James Pride*, Eſquire, of *York*, and was ſold by him, laſt Year, to Mr. *Samuel Griffin*. He is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, twenty Years of Age, of a ſlender Make, and has a remarkable Scar in his Forehead thus C. He had with him, when taken up, thirteen Shillings Caſh; and, beſides the Clothes on his Back, one brown Linen Coat, a fine Linen Shirt, one Pair of Cotton Stockings, and two Handkerchiefs. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take him away.

PETER HAYNCE, Jailer.

COMMITTED to *Cheſterfield* Jail, on the 25th of *July*, a NEGRO MAN named *Sam*. He ſays he belongs to Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallis*, of *Norfolk*, and that he ran away from on Board a Schooner, one *Caſſel* Maſter. His Clothing is an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of white coloured Broadcloth Breeches. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and fetch him away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

CABIN POINT, *Auguſt* 16, 1771.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Deſk, between the 1ſt and 7th Inſtant, about eighteen Pounds *Virginia* PAPER MONEY, among which were two Bills of five Pounds, and I think only one leſs than forty Shillings. I ſhall eſteem it a Favour if ſuch Money is offered to be paſſed by a Negro, or any ſuſpected Perſon, to have it ſtopped and adviſe me of it, as I expect to have it in my Power to prove ſome of the Bills.

JOHN HEATH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, near *Leeds* Town, almoſt thirteen Months ago, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock H V, and trots and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

‖ STEPHEN TURNBULL.

HANOVER, *Auguſt* 14, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain GEORGE HUBBARD, of *London*, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is empowered to act for his Executors.

PETER LYONS.

IMPORTED *laſt Spring* (May) *in the* Katie, *Captain* Clark, *from* Glaſgow,

THREE Tierces of Loaf Sugar, marked C A, No. 1 & 3. Whoever has them in Poſſeſſion, or knows where they are, is requeſted to order them to the Care of Mr. *Robert Crooks*, *Norfolk*, or Mr. *A. Sprowle*, *Goſport*, who will pay all Charges for

2‖ ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertſon, *and to be* SOLD *at the Subſcriber's Shop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, chymical and galenical. Alſo Spices of all Sorts, Jar Raiſins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, plain and coloured Comfits, white and brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Orange Chips, candied Ginger and Eringo, Capers, beſt Sallad and Barbers Oil, beſt Durham Flower of Muſtard, Sago, Vermacelli, Salop, Pearl Barley, fine rich old Sack and Rheniſh Wines, Saltpetre, red and white Lead, Verdigriſe, Pruſſian Blue and Vermilion, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Agard's Pills, Godfrey's and Freeman's Cordials, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balſam and Balſam of Honey, Daffy's, Squire's and Stoughton's Elixirs, Eaton's Styptick, Hill's Tincture of Valerian, &c. Rednap's real Fit Drops, Greenhow's Tincture for the Gums and Teeth, Ditto for the Toothach, Britiſh Rock Oil, Bateman's and Jeſuits Drops, Eſſence of Water Dock and Lemons, Elixir Bardana, Doctor James's Fever Powders, Blackrie's famous Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, very neat Smelling Bottles, Anodyne Necklaces, Breaſt Pipes and Nipple Glaſſes, Glaſs and Pewter Syringes, beſt and ſecond Lancets with or without Caſes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Court Plaiſter, ſmall Glaſs Funnels, Vials, Gallipots, Lint, Tow, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

¶ I would willingly diſpoſe of my Shop Bottles, Pots, &c. at a reaſonable Price.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBERS, *at their Store in* PORTSMOUTH,

LOAF, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugar, Jamaica Spirits, *Antigua* and Northward Rum, Chocolate, *Madeira* Wine *London* Quality five Years old, a few Pieces of very fine Bolting Cloths, a Parcel of Grindſtones, a Pair of *Cologne* Millſtones four Feet five Inches Diameter, a Quantity of double Oil Flints, Marble Slabs, a few Wheat Fans, and a few Dozen of Ruſſia Mats.

¶ Good clean bright FLAXSEED taken in Payment.

4 INGLIS and LONG.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, upon the Premiſes, on the 25th Day of* October *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* County, on the Branches of *Namaxcen* Creek, near *Hutching's* Ordinary, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, containing eight Hundred and forty four Acres. There are about fifty or ſixty Acres of it cleared, with a new Quarter, Overſeer's Houſe, Tobacco Houſe, and ſome Apple and Peach Trees. The Time of Payment of the Purchaſe Money to be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Any Perſon wanting to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to the Overſeer, on the Place. 10 JOSIAH T[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white COW, marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.

‖ JOSEPH HARPER, Junior.

ENSURANCE OFFICE, BALTIMORE TOWN, MARYLAND, JULY 29, 1771.

I TAKE this Method to acquaint all Gentlemen, Merchants, and Maſters of Ships or Veſſels, that I have lately opened an Office for enſuring Ships, Veſſels, and Cargoes, on any fair Riſk, at the cuſtomary Premium, being ſupported by a Number of Gentlemen of Probity and Property, as Underwriters. Any Orders, accompanied with the Premium or Credit, ſhall be punctually executed by their very humble Servant,

THOMAS BRERETON.

KING WILLIAM County, *Auguſt* 5, 1771.

I HEREBY beg Leave to inform my old Clients, as well as the Publick in general, that I ſhall again attend *Louiſa* County Court to practiſe the LAW. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their Buſineſs may depend on the utmoſt Expedition and Punctuality.

HARRY ROBINSON.

AUGUST 1, 1771.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, near *Frederickſburg*, a GRAY HORSE, about four Feet ſeven Inches high, not branded, has a remarkable Scar over his left Eye, occaſioned by the Bones being broke, a large white Spot under his Belly, and his Head much fleabitten. Whoever delivers him to me, or Mr. *Benjamin Johnſon* in *Frederickſburg*, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

AUGUST 15, 1771.

RUN away from *Williamſburg*, on *Sunday* laſt, a Convict Servant Man named ANDREW FRANKS, a Ropemaker by Trade, and can play very well on the Violin. He is about ſix and twenty Years of Age, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, wears his own black Hair, which curls behind, and had on a light brown Duroy Coat and Waiſtcoat, and white Breeches. He has a remarkable Scar on his Breaſt, and is pretty fond of ſtrong Drink. As it is probable he will endeavour to get out of the Country, all Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from taking him on Board; and I hereby offer a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon who will deliver him to me at *Williamſburg*, or ſecure him in any Jail; if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS.

WILLIAM FEARSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Dinwiddie*, a NEGRO MAN named *Davis*, about twenty ſix Years of Age, near ſix Feet high, and remarkable likely, but has a Scar under his right Eye. He was raiſed near *Norfolk*, to which Place, I preſume, he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

JOSEPH HARPER, Senior.

¶ The Fellow is outlawed.

To be SOLD *at the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the* 16th *of* September, *at* Dinwiddie *Courthouſe, being Court Day*,

THE Land and Plantation whereon Mr. *William Gunn* now lives, near *Lewellin Jones's* Bridge, on *Nottoway* River, whereon are a Dwellinghouſe with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn thirty two Feet by ſixteen, a Garden eighty Feet ſquare paled and railed, and a Peach Orchard. Credit will be allowed to the Purchaſer until *April* next.—— Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, the Land and Plantation whereon *John Wood* now lives, containing one Hundred and twenty five Acres, on which is a Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on the lower Floor plaiſtered and whitewaſhed, one Brick Chimney, and two Fire Places, a Kitchen twelve by ſixteen, an Apple Orchard of the beſt Kind of Fruit, and a Peach Orchard. The ſaid Land is about ten Miles from *Peterſburg*. One Third of the Money to be paid down, and the Remainder in *October* 1774, the Purchaſer giving Bond with Security.

STEPHEN DANCE.

For SALE, *and may be entered on immediately*,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would ſell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which conſiſts of ſix Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* River, about ſix Miles above *Weſt Point*, and has on it a very good neat convenient Brick Houſe with two large Rooms, two Cloſets, and a Paſſage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleaſant Porticoes, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finiſhed, with Baniſters and *India* Work, a very convenient Storehouſe ſixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary, Garden, &c. in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is alſo belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marſh, lying oppoſite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, &c. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has alſo for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, juſt below *Weſt Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marſh that with little Expenſe might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have alſo three LOTS in *Weſt Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be ſold together, or in ſeparate Tracts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Tf

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VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, May* 4, 1771.

John M'Dowall, Plaintiff, againſt *Ebenezer M'Cullogh*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, *James Gibſon*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, and *John M'Dowall*, and *Alexander Gray*, Plaintiffs, againſt *Ebenezer M'Cullogh*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *Ebenezer* and *George* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Ebenezer* and *George* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demands of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendants (*Ebenezer* and *George*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bills of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Elizabeth River*, in the County of *Norfolk*; and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD *at* Frederickſburg, *on* Monday *the* 23d *of* September, *being Fair Day (the Sale formerly adverti ſed being prevented by Badneſs of Weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to Cropping and Farming. Twelve Months credit will be allowed, on Bond, with Security, bearing Intereſt from the Date.——I have alſo ſome other SLAVES to diſpoſe of at private Sale, among whom are two Carpenters and a few Houſe Servants.

I will alſo ſell the Plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* County, oppoſite to *Frederickſburg*, with or without the Ferry. Credit (if required) will be extended to one, two, or three Years, to ſuit the Purchaſer.

10 JAMES HUNTER.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, *April* 11, 1771.

THE St. CECILIA SOCIETY give Notice, that they will engage with, and give ſuitable Encouragement to, MUSICIANS properly qualified to perform at their CONCERT, provided they apply on or before the firſt Day of *October* next.—The Performers they are in Want of are, a firſt and ſecond Violin, two Hautboys, and a Baſſoon, whom they are willing to agree with for one, two, or three Years.

JOHN GORDON, Preſident.
12 THOMAS LN. SMITH, Vice Preſident.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing five Thouſand five Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in *Ward's* Fork, *Charlotte* County, which is in fine Order for Cropping, having all convenient Houſes, Barns, Negro Quarters, &c. and under good Fence. It will be ſold in Lots, or laid off in the old Survey. Alſo for Sale, eleven Hundred and twenty Acres on *Buck Mountain*. Long Credit will be given, if required. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies for *John Lidderdale*, Eſquire.

Tf

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Frederickſburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen's* Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements's*, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.